representatives, the members of the First and Second Chambers. The granting of a considerable sum of money for the building of a new National Museum of Natural History at Leyden, a necessity long felt and perseveringly advised by its director —Dr. Jentink—furnished an occasion to bring the question once more before the public. What the result will be—museum or storehouse?—we cannot tell. If a man is not convinced after reading Dr. Serrurier's pamphlet, he will never become convinced.

"But whatever may be done"—Dr. Serrurier concludes his interesting paper—"every change, in this case, will be an improvement, for now the life of the museum is ebbing away. The time is near that it will sink into a lethargic sleep, the end of which will be death." H. TEN KATE.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.—Mr. T. I. Pocock, of Corpus, has recently been elected to the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarship. It is his intention, we believe, to devote himself ultimately to the science of astronomy, which he studied at Oxford under the late Prof. Pritchard.

Mr. E. A. Minchin has been elected to a Biological Fellowship at Merton College, and Mr. H. M. Vernon, of that college, has been elected to the Oxford Biological Scholarship at Naples.

CAMBRIDGE.—The council of the Royal Geographical Society offer in the present academical year a studentship of £100, to be used in the geographical investigation (physical or historical) of some district approved by the council. Candidates must be members of the University of not more than eight years' standing from matriculation, who shall have attended the courses given in Cambridge by the late or present University lecturer in geography.

The following awards in Natural Science were made at St. John's College on December 11:—K. C. Browning (Dulwich College), Foundation Scholarship of £80; E. R. Clarke (Tonbridge School), Foundation Scholarship of £50; O. F. Diver (Winchester College) and K. B. Williamson (St. Paul's School), Minor Scholarships of £50; A. A. Robb (Queen's College, Belfort), R. F. C. Ward (Epsom College), J. A. Glover (St. Paul's School), and G. D. M'Cormick (Exeter Grammar School), to various Exhibitions of £50 and under.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

Linnean Society, November 16.—Prof. Stewart, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Veitch exhibited a large and interesting collection of economic and other vegetable products of Japan, recently brought by him from that country, and described the various uses to which different kinds of wood, fibre, grass, &c., were applied for domestic purposes, as also the way in which various seaweeds were collected and prepared for food. —Mr. A. G. Renshaw exhibited a remarkably large specimen of the giant puffball, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, which he had gathered at Catford Bridge.—On behalf of the Rev. Prebendary Gordon, the secretary exhibited a plant of *Veronica salicifolia* of New Zealand, found growing in Langland's Bay, Mumbles, Swansea, having been introduced by some chance.—A paper was then read by the Rev. G. Henslow, on the origin of plant structures by self-adaptation to the environment, exemplified by desert and xerophilous plants. The purport of this paper was to prove by a direct appeal to facts the probably universal application of Mr. Darwin's assertions, viz.: (1) that natural selection has no relation whatever to the primary cause of any modification of structure ("Animals and Plants, &c." vol. ii. p. 272); (2) that modifications of structure are due to the direct action of the environment (*fide* Darwin, Weismann, Spencer, &c.). This always results in "definite variations," by which Mr. Darwin signifies (3) that all, or nearly all, the individuals became modified in the same way ("Origin of Species," 6th ed., p. 106), and consequently (4) that "a new variety would be produced without the aid of natural selection" ("Animals and Plants," ii. 271, "Origin of Species," pp. 72, 175). Mr. Henslow showed (1) that all the species constituting the peculiar *facies* of a desert flora are the direct result of their climatic conditions; (2) that these peculiarities are in nearly all cases of the utmost benefit to the plants, such as the hardening of the tissues, the reduction of parenchyma, the minute size of the leaves, the dense clothing of hair, a thick cuticle, the presence of wax, storage of water tissues, &c. But (3) these features are just those which systematists utilise as descriptive characters of varieties and species. Mr. Henslow observed that by Darwin's assuming that "indefinite variations" which are characteristic of *cultivation* were equally so in *nature*, he reasonably required natural selection to correspond with artificial selection; but that assumption he believed to be erroneous. For experiments proved that by sowing seeds in a very different medium, *all* the seedlings vary in the same direction, viz. that of adaptation to the new environment, verifying Mr. Herbert Spencer's statement that "under new conditions the organism immediately begins to undergo certain changes in structure, fitting it for its new conditions." The conclusion is thus arrived at which is expressed in the title of this paper. The functions of natural selection therefore become limited, as follows: (1) The survival of the constitutionally strongest amongst seedlings; (2) delimitation of species by the non-reproduction of intermediate forms; (3) the geographical distribution of plants by self-adaptation. An interesting discussion followed, in which Prof. Reynolds Green, the Rev. Dr. Klein, Mr. Perry Coste, and others took part.

Zoological Society, November 21.—Sir W. H. Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S., President, in the chair.—The secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during the month of October, 1893, and called special attention to an example of Goliath beetle (*Goliathus druryi*), the largest of known Coleoptera, obtained near Accra, and presented October 5, by Mr. F. W. Marshal, and to an adult female and a young of the Manatee (*Manatus americanus*), captured in Manatee Bay, Jamaica, and most kindly sent home for the Society's collection by Sir Henry A. Blake. Unfortunately the Manatees had reached the gardens in a very exhausted condition, and died soon after their arrival. —The secretary read an extract from a letter addressed to him by Mr. J. S. Mackay, of the Kangra District, Punjaub, relating to a young snow-leopard which he had in captivity, and exhibited some photographs of this animal.—Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on a mounted specimen of an African monkey (*Cercopithecus albogularis*) belonging to the Leyden Museum.—Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier exhibited and made remarks on two hybrid pheasants, believed to be crosses between the common pheasant and the gold and silver pheasants.—A communication was read from Messrs. G. W. and E. C. Peckham, on the spiders of the family *Attidæ* of the island of St. Vincent, based on specimens collected in that island by the agency of the joint committee of the Royal Society and the British Association for the exploration of the Lesser Antilles. The series had been collected by Mr. Herbert H. Smith and Mrs. Smith, who had been specially sent to the island as skilled collectors by Mr. F. D. Godman, F.R.S.—A communication was read from Mr. P. R. Uhler, containing a list of the Hemiptera Heteroptera collected in the island of St. Vincent by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Smith, with descriptions of new genera and species.—Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson made some observations on the refraction and vision of the eye of the common seal (*Phoca vitulina*).—Mr. Sclater read a paper on some specimens of mammals from Lake Mweru, British Central Africa, transmitted by Vice-Consul Alfred Sharpe, through Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B. The specimens were referred to seventeen species, amongst which was a new monkey of the genus *Cercopithecus*, proposed to be called *C. opisthostictus*, and a new antelope allied to the waterbuck, which was named *Cobus crawshayi*, after Mr. R. Crawshay, who had first discovered the species.

CAMBRIDGE.

Philosophical Society, November 27.—Prof. T. McK. Hughes, President, in the chair.—The following communications were made.—The action of light on bacteria, by Dr. H. Marshall Ward. By throwing the spectrum on various bacteria suspended in films of agar, it is possible to obtain photographic records of the action of the various rays; because, after incubation, those spores or bacilli, &c. which are killed by certain rays remain invisible, whereas those still left capable of development render the agar opaque. The experiments show that those germs which are struck by the infra-red, red, orange and yellow, develop as rapidly as those not exposed to light at all. The action begins as we leave the green and rises to a maximum in the blue-violet and violet, falling off as we pass into the ultra-violet. For the solar spectrum a heliostat and glass lenses and prism were used; for the electric spectrum a quartz train, and quartz covering the film. Even a thin plate of clear glass blocks out much of the effective region of the spectrum, and especially ultra-violet rays. The author recorded his thanks to Prof. O. Lodge, F.R.S., for kindly exposing the plates to the electric spectrum for him, with most successful results. The author also found that the water of the Thames, examined in August and October respectively, shows the following interesting results. (1) The number of bacteria per c.c. was distinctly smaller in the bright August weather than in the duller days of October, and differences were observable in the aspect of the colonies on plate-cultures. (2) Suspecting that this was concerned with light action, experiments showed that insolation not only kills off large numbers of the bacteria in the water, but in some cases shows its effects in diminishing the liquefying (*i.e.* enzyme action) power of certain forms, and even in altering their mode of growth, so that the aspect of the colonies is affected. These changes in aspect are not a mere matter of preventing or increasing the production of pigment, &c., but are due to effects on the *growth* of the colonies. As regards pigments, the author has examined a pigment of one of these river species, which, though so resistent as to bear solution in alcohol, evaporation and drying at 100° C., and re-solution, without apparent alteration, is destroyed in an hour or two on exposure to light.—On gynodioecism (third paper), with a preliminary note upon the origin of this and similar phenomena, by Mr. J. C. Willis. The experiments described in the two former papers have been continued, and have still further shown the very variable nature of the phenomena of gynodioecism. From the results, taken together with those of experiments upon dichogamy and cleistogamy, and the observations of other writers upon these subjects, the author is inclined to the conclusion that all these phenomena, together probably with androdioecism, andromonoecism, polygamy, dioecism, &c., are closely allied to one another, depending largely upon varying conditions of nutrition, these again depending on numerous factors, such as soil, climate, temperature, light, season of the year, moisture, and internal conditions in the plant itself. These factors acting together or separately, may call forth, in a marked degree, any of the above phenomena. In the most marked cases natural selection appears to have come into play, and the phenomena have become hereditary, but in many cases they seem to be only sporadic. A full review of the literature relating to these subjects is in preparation.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, December 4.—M. de Lacaze-Duthiers in the chair.—Significance of the localisation of organs in the measurement of the gradation of plants, by M. Ad. Chatin.—Estimation of manganese oxides by oxygenated water, by Harry C. Jones.—On the profound deformations of the spheroid of Mars, by Dom Lamey.—On the observations made by M. J. Vallot on the summit of Mont Blanc in 1887, by M. Alfred Angot. From the barometric pressures and temperatures observed by M. Vallot on the top of Mont Blanc, and simultaneous observations made on the Säntis, Obir, and Puy-de-Dôme, and at Berne, Geneva, and Lyon, the height of the former may calculated. The values thus obtained range from 4810·4 m. to 4824 m. The true height is 4810 m., so that an interesting confirmation of Laplace's law is obtained. The temperature at the limit of the atmosphere has been calculated by Voeïkoff according to Mendelejeff's formula, which makes the temperature of the air a linear function of the pressure. The result obtained from numerous mountain observations is −42°. A combination of the Mont Blanc observations with those of the three mountain stations mentioned gives −47°, and with the three town stations −45°. Since these values are obtained from summer observations only, they are probably a little too low.—On the complex acids which are formed by molybdic acid with titanic acid and zirconia, by M. E. Péchard.—Researches on the constitution of the albuminoid materials extracted from the vegetable organism, by M. E. Fleurent.—On the stability and the conservation of dilute solutions of corrosive sublimate, by M. Léo Vignon. If a solution of sublimate of 1 grain to 1 litre of distilled water is left to itself for a few days at the ordinary temperature, it gives rise, in a period varying from one to three days, to a white precipitate whose quantity gradually increases. Quantitative measurements of the amounts of mercury thus precipitated under varying conditions gave the following results. When the solution was left in an open vessel, the percentage of mercury left in solution after seven days was 0·57, in a closed vessel 0·97, and 0·67 after 220 days. When colouring matters were added to the solutions, the corresponding numbers were, for fuchsine, 0·67, 0·97, and 0·77; and for indigo carmine, 0·76, 0·98, and 0·80, the latter therefore giving the greatest stability.—Discovery of abrastol in wines, by M. Sangle-Ferrière. This gives a method of finding whether abrastol, a new antiseptic for the preservation of wine, has been used in a given sample. It is the sulphuric ether of β-naphthol combined with calcium. The method utilises the decomposition ensuing when abrastol is heated with dilute H Cl, calcium carbonate, sulphuric acid, and β-naphthol being formed.—On the sterilisation of bread and biscuit on coming from the oven, by MM. Balland and Masson. This gives an answer to the question whether all dangerous germs which may have been contained in the water used for breadmaking, are destroyed during the process of baking. Experiments show that microbes in general are incapable of resisting the acidity of the dough and the high temperature of baking. Certain spores notorious for their stability are indeed capable of regaining their activity under favourable circumstances, but all pathogenic bacilli, especially those of typhoid and of cholera, are certainly destroyed.—Some chronometric data relating to the regeneration of nerves, by M. C. Vanlair.—On the termination of the motor nerves of striated muscles in the Batrachians, by M. Charles Rouget.—On some points relating to circulation and excretion among the cirrhipeds, by M. Gruvel.—On phosphaturic albuminuria, by M. Albert Robin. The constitution of the group of phosphaturic albuminurias, shows that the morbid entity known as Bright's disease, is often nothing but the anatomical complication of an anterior purely functional malady, and that, like a number of similar cases, the cure should begin at this anterior functional disorder.—Parasites in cancer, by M. G. Nepveu.—The shell cavity of the Philinidæ, by M. P. Pelseneer.—On a new gregarine of the Algerian Acridians, by M. L. Léger.—On the exchanges of carbonic acid, and oxygen between plants and the atmosphere, by M. Th. Schlœsing fils.—Observations on the constitution of the membrane in mushrooms, by M. L. Mangin.—On the primary strata of Saint-Pons (Hérault), by MM. P. de Rouville, Aug. Delage, and J. Miquel.—On the Triassic and Jurassic formations of the Balearian Isles, by M. H. Nolan.

BERLIN.

Physical Society, November 3.—Prof. du Bois Reymond, President, in the chair.—Dr. Rubens discussed the experiments of Righi, who had succeeded in obtaining Hertz's oscillations of much smaller wave-length than had hitherto been found possible. Whereas the shortest waves obtained by Hertz were 55 c.m. long, and those by Döppler 20 c.m., Righi had produced waves only 7·5 c.m. in length, and had repeated all Hertz's experiments in a much more convenient form. Rubens had somewhat modified Righi's experimental arrangements, and produced waves 10 c.m. long, which he intended to submit to further investigation.

November 17.—Dr. O. Fröhlich explained a generalised form of Wheatstone bridge, and a series of applications of the same for theoretical and technical purposes. Dr. Blüme demonstrated a form of apparatus for showing refraction suitable for use in schools, giving accurate results to the third place of decimals with very little practice.

Physiological Society, November 10.—Prof. du Bois Reymond, President, in the chair.—Dr. Gumlich gave an account of feeding experiments made on dogs with nucleic acid, which showed an absorption of this substance by the animal organism. The phosphates of the urine were increased, as also the nitrogen of its extractives. There was no increase of uric acid.—Dr. Goldscheider made further communications on leucocytosis. His experiments, carried on in conjunction with Dr. Jacob, had shown that after the injection of hemialbumose, or extract of spleen, and other substances with similar action, there is a diminution (hypocytosis) in the number of leucocytes, followed by a rapid rise in their number up to the normal and then to a permanent increase above the normal (hypercytosis). When the active substance was injected into the jugular, it was found that during the brief period of hypocytosis the capillaries of the lungs were abnormally filled with leucocytes. Later on, there was a still further increase in this region at the time of increase of leucocytes in the blood generally. By using smaller doses of the active substance the stage of hypocytosis could be lessened or even entirely suppressed, leaving only the stage of hypercytosis.

November 24.—Dr. Katzenstein gave an account of experiments on the median pharyngeal nerve. In the rabbit this nerve gives off branches to the cricothyroid muscle, whereas in the monkey, dog and cat no such connection can be made out, either anatomically or physiologically. Prof. Munk made some remarks, in connection with these experiments, on Prof. Exner's belief in the existence of a median pharyngeal nerve, which could at most only be admitted in the case of the rabbit. Prof. Zuntz described a new method of measuring the amount of the circulating blood and the work done by the heart. It depends on the fact that as long as the peripheral resistance is constant, blood-pressure is dependent on the volume of blood driven into the aorta by the left ventricle. When the heart is inhibited by stimulation of the vagus the blood-pressure falls, and if now a volume of blood is injected into the aorta sufficient to raise the pressure again to the normal, then this volume must be equal to that which the heart ordinarily drives into the arterial system. The method had shown itself to be reliable in experiments made on dogs, and had already yielded some interesting results relating to the circulation, which will be further investigated.

New South Wales.

Linnean Society, October 25.—Prof. David, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—On Polycercus: a proliferating Cysticercoid parasitic in certain earthworms, by Prof. Haswell and J. P. Hill.—Some points in the anatomy of the monotreme scapula, by Prof. Wilson and W. J. Stewart McKay.—Notes on the family Brachyscelidæ, with descriptions of new species, Part III., by W. W. Froggatt.—On some new genera of nematode worms found in Port Jackson, by Dr. N. A. Cobb.—On recently observed evidences of extensive glacier action at Mount Kosciusko Plateau, by R. Helms.—Contributions to a revision of the Tasmanian land mollusca, by H. Suter.—Notes on the occurrence of a species of Plecotrema and other species of mollusca in Port Jackson, by Dr. J. C. Cox.—On the distribution of little-known mollusca from Polynesia and Australia, with their synonyms, by John Brazier.—Dr. Cox exhibited a fine specimen of the herring *Elops saurus*, Linn., purchased in a Sydney fishmonger's shop, and believed to have been captured off Broken Bay; the species is occasionally taken in Port Jackson, though it is more properly an inhabitant of tropical seas. He also showed a piece of timber in an excellent state of preservation supposed to be red gum, a portion of a tree encountered in sinking a shaft in the bed of the river during the building of the bridge at Echuca; the specimen was forwarded to him by Mr. A. P. Stewart, of Hay, N.S.W. Dr. Cox also showed specimens of the shells referred to in his paper, and a very fine example of *Voluta manilla* from Tasmania.—Mr. Froggatt exhibited a fine series of mounted galls and coccids in illustration of his paper, including a new Brachyscelid collected by Mr. A. Roxburgh at Cobar, and representatives of several new species of Opisthoscelis.—Mr. North exhibited a set of eggs consisting of three eggs of *Collyriocicnla harmonica* and an egg of *Cacomantis pallida* collected on the Woolli Creek on the 19th inst. The cuckoo's egg was deposited on the 17th inst., when the nest contained but two eggs of the Collyriocincla. This is the only occasion he had known the egg of any cuckoo to be found in the nest of the Harmonious Thrush. Mr. North also communicated a note in which he pointed out that the blue wren (*Malurus cyaneus*) is developing a protective habit against the cuckoos which intrude their eggs upon it, as he had found in several instances that the intruder's eggs were covered with a layer of nest material; a parallel instance has been recorded by Messrs. Sclater and Hudson in their "Argentine Ornithology."—Mr. Mitchell, of Narellan, contributed a note on the occurrence of a fossil at Stockyard Mountain, Jamberoo, bearing a strong resemblance to Lepidostrobus and Halonia; and of certain scales at Glenlee, referable, in his opinion, to one or other of the genera Lepidostrobus or Sigillariostrobus; also of a species of Pterophyllum, at Kenny Hill, near Campbelltown.—Mr. A. M. Lea showed a small collection of insects which inhabit ant and termite nests, including a dipterous insect (*Microdon variegata*), one of the Micro-lepidoptera at present undetermined, both from Sydney; and of coleoptera, two species of Pselaphidæ from Tamworth and Inverell, Anthrenus sp., from Sydney, Lagria n.sp., from Cootamundra and Queanbeyan, and a fifth species (g. et sp. indet.).—Mr. Brazier exhibited for Mr. T. Steel three aboriginal stone axes, one with a groove for hafting, from the Herbert River, said to have been found at a depth of thirty feet in sinking a well; a second from the Tweed River, being a simple adaptation of a flat water-worn stone by grinding the thinner end; the third from Harrow, Victoria.—Mr. Fletcher exhibited for Mr. G. L. Pilcher, of Rockhampton, an undescribed longicorn, and two of the mud nests of one of the solitary wasps (*Eumenes Latreillei*, Sauss.), together with specimens of the wasp and of a species of *Chrysis* which, like members of the same family elsewhere, plays the part of cuckoo; and he communicated a note giving particulars of the mode of construction of the nests exhibited, and of the habits of the maker and of the attendant intruder.

BOOKS and SERIALS RECEIVED.

Books.—Elementary Trigonometry: H. S. Hall and S. R. Knight (Macmillan).—A Theory of Development and Heredity: H. B. Orr (Macmillan).—Natural Value: F. von Wieser, translated (Macmillan).—The Vault of Heaven: R. A. Gregory (Methuen).—A Journey through the Yemen: W. B. Harris (Blackwood).—Chinese Central Asia, 2 Vols.: Dr. H. Lansdell (Low).—The Dispersal of Shells: H. W. Kew (K. Paul).—A Text-book of Physiological Chemistry: Prof. O. J. Hammarsten, translated by J. A. Mandel (K. Paul).—Die Hawaiischen Inseln: Dr. A. Marcuse (Berlin, Friedländer)—Fra I Batacchi Indipendenti: E. Modigliani (Roma, Soc. Geog. Italiani).—A Text-book on Electro-Magnetism and the Construction of Dynamos, Vol. 1: Prof. D. C. Jackson (Macmillan)—Mining: A. Lupton (Longmans).—Anwendung der Quaternionen auf die Geometrie: Dr. P. Molenbroek (Leiden, Brill).—Studies from the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of the Owens College, Vol. 1, Physics and Physical Chemistry (Manchester).—Schneekrystalle: Dr. G. Hellmann (Berlin, P. Mückenberger).—Darwinianism: Dr. J. H. Stirling (Edinburgh, T. and T. Clark).—A Catalogue of the Egyptian Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge: Dr. E. A. W. Budge (Cambridge University Press).

Serials.—American Meteorological Journal, November (Boston, Ginn).—Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Belgique, 3rd Series, Tome 26, Nos. 9 and 10 (Bruxelles).—Observatory, December (Taylor and Francis).—Companion to ditto, 1894 (Taylor and Francis).—Mémoires de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, Tome 1, 3rd série, 1 Fasc (Paris, Masson).—L'Anthropologie, Tome 4, No. 4 (Paris, Masson).—Himmel und Erde, December (Berlin, Paetel).—Engineering Magazine, December (New York). L'Elettricista, December (Roma).—Medical Magazine. December (Southwood).—Illustrated Archæologist, December (C. J. Clark).—Insect Life, Vol. vi. No. 1 (Washington).—Zoe, Vol. iv. No. 3 (San Francisco).—Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou, 1893, Nos. 2 and 3 (Moscou).—Bulletin du Comité International Permanent pour l'execution photographique de la Carte du Ciel, Tome 2, Deux Fasc (Paris, Gauthier-Villars)

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